

# The Weekly Courier

VOL. 30, NO. 4.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1908.

EIGHT PAGES.

## Mitchell Steps Down as Fire Chief; Holiday Is Named.

**Public Safety Committee Holds His Actions Unbecoming an Officer.**

### TALE OF MIDNIGHT ORGIE TOLD.

**Mitchell Thought Nan Patterson Was One of Inmates of Apple Street House—Testimony Differs As to Details of Affair.**

As a result of the Public Safety Committee of Council investigating and holding a hearing in the case of J. W. Mitchell, fire chief, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, Mitchell handed in his resignation Monday, and Arch Holiday is now the head of the department. The hearing last night did not develop the sensational features promised, but rather portrayed a drunken revel in which two prominent Uniontown men were mixed, and the statement that Nan Patterson was likely the person of high degree who had participated, but there was no corroborative evidence to this effect.

B. P. Wallace, chairman of the committee, stated that the hearing was held for the purpose of investigating charges of graft in addition to those of conduct unbecoming an officer, but the graft charges were not substantially sustained. Mitchell proved that he took the \$25 in addition to the \$25 forfeit for expenses that might be incurred, and presented a bill of \$3.00 from Dr. McCune, for medical services which he had paid out of the money. The balance he turned over to Mr. Wallace, taking his receipt therefor. The hesitancy of many testifying in the case was noticeable.

Mrs. Smith, the first witness called, reviewed the case in detail. She is employed by Mr. Stein. She said that a friend was visiting at her place and two friends from Uniontown came along and asked her to go riding with her daughter. Took a ride and afterwards one gentleman went to the restaurant and got some sandwiches. She heard Mitchell walking through the parlor. She asked him for a warrant and he cursed them, she said. She stated that she was frightened almost to death. She did not know how much money had been left. The other woman reprimanded Mitchell, stating that she had travelled all over the world and never heard anything like the procedure. She said there was no noise. She swore that the lady's name was Mrs. Marshall and she was abused "something awful."

Attorney P. S. Newmyer asked her about the beer in the room and she said there were only four bottles. Mr. Stein swore that he had been called to the police station by Mrs. Smith, who was in tears. He wanted to know all about the trouble and Mitchell told him it was none of his business. He stated that Mitchell told him it would cost him \$50. He said that he was afraid of a fight and that he did not want to fight. He related some of the choice language that he said Mitchell had used toward him and felt indignant. He testified that Mitchell said he would blow his head off if he did not mind his business.

George Hetzel, night watchman, told about the arrest and his part in it. He stated that Mitchell was crazy drunk, and the woman was drunk also. Officer Bowman testified that he was the only officer with whom the woman would consent to go. He took her by the hand and Mitchell shoved them out the door. She fell near Main street and hurt herself. Again she pulled herself loose, fell and he tripped over her. She showed her limb where she had been injured. After getting to the lockup she broke away and officer Lowe telephoned for Dr. McCune at the direction of Mitchell. He heard the conversation over the phone and heard Mitchell say that the forfeit would be \$25, and told them he would have a warrant for all three. The men came down from Uniontown and left a forfeit. He heard Mitchell state that he was going to make a county charge.

Chief of Police Roitler testified that he had investigated the case and found that the Uniontown men had left a forfeit of \$50, \$25 for the borough of fence and \$25 for any costs and the balance of the money would be returned. So far as he knew Mitchell had not offered to return any money. Officer Lowe corroborated Officer Bowman regarding the arrest. He stated the woman was drunk and fought all the way to the police station.

J. B. Skinner, who resides near the Smith house, testified that there was a disturbance at the house all evening. He was awakened by the noises at 10:30 o'clock and that they continued right on until 12 o'clock, inside and outside. There was loud talking shrouded with profanity. He thought several times of calling the police. The commotion was kept up until about 1 o'clock.

## JUDGE RULES WILL OF GEORGE CUNNINGHAM OF CONNELLSVILLE SHALL STAND AS WRITTEN.

UNIONTOWN, Aug. 4.—Judge J. C. Work yesterday handed down a decision in the will contest of the late Geo. Cunningham of Connellsburg, in which the sons, Isaac and William, sought to have the will set aside. The estate is valued at about \$8,000 and is left to the grandsons. The court in its order says:

"The testimony of the contestants is to the effect that for two or three years preceding decedent's death the decedent was a hard drinker and a part of the time was visibly intoxicated. That he was in feeble health and was careless about his clothes and general appearance. That during the time he was drinking he would talk to him and attract very considerable attention. It appears from the testimony that while drinking he attended to no business whatever. He evidently believed in the old saying, 'Do one thing at a time and do that thing well.'

"The testimony of Harry Schenck," runs the opinion, "is clear and convincing as to why the testator gave just the interest on his estate to the children and the principal to his grandchildren, viz.: 'That his son William, who lives at Monessen, was a very heavy drinker and if he gave the portion he wanted to go to his children to him, it would be consumed and he was afraid it would not last long.' With regard to the money to go to Mr. Isaac Cunningham he said his wife was not capable of taking care of the funds, and that he had given them money and she was inclined to spend it and that if he gave it to them or Mr. Isaac Cunningham the money wouldn't last long."

"Whether he was correct as to one of his sons being a hard drinker and the other son's wife being a spendthrift is immaterial in this case, he

told that and he had a right to his belief. Considering all the testimony on mental incapacity, the court is not convinced that the testator at the time of the execution of the will in question was incapable of making a valid and legal will, but on the other hand the court is convinced that the testator was fully capable of making a valid and legal will.

"The question of undue influence scarcely requires comment. There is no testimony in this case showing that Ed. K. Dick, one of the officials of the Title & Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania, or Harry Schenck, cashier of the Colonial National Bank of Connellsburg, ever attempted to unduly influence the testator in the making of the present will. It is true the executors, the Title & Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania, is a beneficiary to that extent under this will, but Messrs. Dick and Schenck are only employees of their respective companies, viz., the Title & Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania and the Colonial National Bank, and therefore have no personal interest whatever under the terms of the will."

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## COAL MINING IN OKLAHOMA IN 1907.

Past Year Most Prosperous in History of Region.

### LARGEST RECORDED PRODUCTION

Falling Off in Production of Petroleum Caused Greater Demand for Coal, Suffered Somewhat From Insufficient Car Supply.

The total production of coal in Oklahoma in 1907 was 3,642,658 short tons, having a spot value of \$7,433,914, according to the Geological Survey's annual report on Mineral Resources of the United States for 1907.

Since the Survey's report for 1906 was published the area included with in the territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory has been organized and admitted into the Union as the State of Oklahoma. As, however, the entire coal producing district is included in what was the Indian Territory, the production of the State of Oklahoma is co-ordinate with the production of the Indian Territory.

That new State began its history of coal production with a noteworthy increase over that of Indian Territory in 1906, when the output amounted to 2,860,200 short tons, valued at \$5,482,366. Compared to this the production of 1907 showed an increase of 782,458 tons, or 27.3% per cent, in quantity and of \$1,951,548, or 35.6 per cent, in value. Only three States exceeded Oklahoma in percentage of increase in 1907 over 1906. These were Michigan, whose production increased 51 per cent; Arkansas, which had an increase of 43.3 per cent, and New Mexico, with an increase of 33.8 per cent.

The coal mining industry of Oklahoma in 1907 was one of the most prosperous in the history of the region, for the increased production in 1907 was accompanied by an advance in the average price per ton, from \$1.82 in 1906 to \$2.04 in 1907. The falling off in the production of petroleum in Texas and the constant advance in the price of oil naturally created a better demand for Arkansas and Oklahoma coal in the territory tributary to the coal fields of those States, and unless the conditions change in this respect, the production of this region may be expected to increase, provided of course, that normal industrial conditions continue. During the first part of 1907, as often before, the industry suffered materially from insufficient car supply. The influences of the money disturbance was felt here, as in some other States, principally in the unwillingness of the men to accept payment for wages in anything but actual cash. The quality of the product in the State is affected injuriously by the practice of shooting coal from the solid, which produces an excess of slack, or fine coal, for which there is no profitable market.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of Oklahoma in 1907 was 5,398, who worked an average of 218 days, compared with 8,251 men for an average of 166 days in 1906. The total time lost in 1906 was equivalent to 40 per cent of the total time made; the time lost in 1907 was equivalent to a little less than 1 per cent of the total time made. The average production per man in 1907 was 424 tons, as against 346.6 tons in 1906 and 379.2 tons in 1905. The average daily production per man was 2.01 tons in 1907, against 2.04 tons in 1906 and 2.02 tons in 1905. Practically all the mines of the State are operated on the basis of an eight-hour day.

The decline in the use of mining machinery in Oklahoma referred to in the reports for 1905 and 1906, as reported by William Cameron, formerly the Territorial Mine Inspector, shows that there were 82 accidents during the year, a decrease of 3 from 1906; 33 men were killed and 56 injured in 1907, as against 44 men killed and 48 injured in 1906. Of the 33 fatal accidents 6 were due to gas and dust explosions, 11 to powder explosions and misfired shots, 11 to falls of roof or coal and 5 to other causes. The death rate per thousand of employees was 3.9, and 116,333 tons of coal were mined for each life lost.

### MINE IDLE DOZEN YEARS TO BE WORKED.

Old Wheeler Property Inspected This Morning and Found to Be Free of Gas.

After an absence of about a dozen years, the old Wheeler mine was inspected Thursday by members of the Wheeler Improvement Company preparatory to the reopening of the mine for the purpose of saving what coal remained there. It is said that there are several acres of coal remaining in the old workings, and this will be taken out and utilized for domestic purposes by the members of the company.

An opening will be made at the old farm house from which the fuel will be loaded on the wagons. The coal is of the very best quality in the coke region. The inspection party this morning were gratified over the condition of the mine, not a single trace of gas being found in it. Workmen have already been started to work and the coal will be on the market in a few days. It is another case of saving what hasty and extravagant mining left to waste.

### PATENT WILL BE ISSUED MITCHELL.

Patent Department Directs Him to Pay Final Fee, Lands Not Having Appealed.

The dispute over the title rights to the patents for the Mitchell type of coke oven has probably reached an end, T. J. Mitchell, manager of the Rainey interests having been notified to pay the final patent fee upon payment of which letters patent will be issued. George C. Linds who contested with Mitchell for the patent papers had until July 7 to file an appeal of the review of the Inter-

Department of Pensions but has failed to do this and it is believed that he will make no further contention or claim to the patent.

Will Have Better Roads.

MT. PLEASANT, August 3.—As one of the most progressive townships in Westmoreland county, the supervisors of Mt. Pleasant township have begun the renovation of many miles of roads in their district. The work has just begun, and before it is completed the supervisors hope to have all the important roads in the township remade to resemble the old Roman roads, so famous in history for their durability and facilities for easy and comfortable travel.

Punished for Carrying Matches.

IRWIN, Pa., July 30.—D. W. Thomas, a miner at the Yough works, was held under \$200 bail on a charge of entering the workings with matches in violation of the mining laws. He was sent to jail in default of bail.

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### FIRE BOSS HELD.

Mine Inspector Brings Charges Regarding Inspections.

George Stockdale, fire boss for the H. C. Frick Coke Company at Youngstown, was given a hearing Thursday evening before Squire H. M. Smurr of New Haven on a charge of violating the State mining laws. The information was made by State Mine Inspector Thomas D. Williams. Stockdale was charged with making false entries on his reports by stating that certain points of the mines had been inspected and on investigation it was found that he had not inspected the portions named in his reports. Stockdale waived a hearing and gave bail for court.

### ECHO OF BANK CRASH IN SALE OF PROPERTY.

With Disposal of Coal Lands Failure of Farmers & Drovers Bank at Waynesburg Recalled.

UNIONTOWN, Aug. 1.—A faint echo of the financial crash and failure of the Farmers & Drovers National Bank of Waynesburg comes over the hills with the advertising of a big sale of Greene county coal, one-third interest, to be sold under the Sheriff's hammer at the instance of Uniontown people. There are 13 separate tracts of coal aggregating about 817 acres. It is taken in execution as the property of Challen W. Waychoff, with notice to Dora Kiesler and the Farmers & Drovers National Bank, at the suit of J. C. Work, Jacob Lynn and W. J. Sturgis, all of Uniontown. At present the coal is said to be valued at about \$50 per acre, but will undoubtedly jump to a much higher figure when railroad facilities in that section become better. The coal is in Springhill township, Greene county.

The parties taking up the holdings made their purchases on the installment plan and were unable to make the payments, necessitating an execution and Sheriff's sale. The sale is set for August 29, at the Waynesburg court house.

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The first tract is near the farm of W. P. Hoskinson and contains 88½ acres. The second tract is near the lands of Hannah, Jacob Rice and Perry Peithel, containing 137.2 acres. The third tract is near the property of Hannah Gump, and contains 68 acres. The other tracts contain 27, 40, 31, 131, 234, 45, 50, 50, 31 and 38 acres respectively. The coal is of the Pittsburgh vein and the sale includes full mining rights and surface privileges.

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### LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Aug. 1, 1908.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
25	22	Adah	Adah Coke Company	Unifontown
22	21	America	Koch & Wilkey Coal Co. . . .	Unifontown
18	17	Anderson	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Unifontown
20	18	Bailey Ridge	Bailey Ridge Coal & Coke Co.	Unifontown
47	46	Barker Hill	Barker Hill Coke Co.	Unifontown
20	19	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Brownsville
45	39	Buettigton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Brownsville
200	190	Fairbank	Straubers Coal & Coke Co.	Somersfield
22	18	Finley	Jac. Byrne & Co.	Unifontown
21	18	Champion	Champion Connellsville Coke Co.	Scottdale
21	20	Coffman	Saint Fayette Coke Co.	Unifontown
36	35	Colonial No. 2	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
156	155	Colonial No. 3	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
152	151	Colonial No. 4	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
122	121	Crystal	Sackett Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
160	159	Darrah	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
10	9	Diamond Hill No. 1	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown
24	23	Donald No. 2	Donald No. 2	Uniontown
30	29	Deroches	Ivan Cleo Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
67	66	Hoover	Hoover-Semana Coal & Coke Co.	McCollumtown
100	99	Hudson	Hudson	Unifontown
50	49	Edmonville</		

**The Weekly Courier.**

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**THE COURIER COMPANY**

Publishers.

*The Daily Courier,  
The Weekly Courier.*

H. P. SNYDER,  
President and Managing Editor.  
J. H. STINNELL,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG 6, '08

**THE AGENCIES****OF DESOLATION**

The following bulletin has just been issued by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture at Washington:

What is said to be the largest single sale of timberland in the history of West Virginia has been made by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to a corporation which it at once began developing. The tract, which contains 1,000 acres of timber, has mills at Ridgeway and at Casanova-on-the-Gauley, within reach of the tract. The combined capacity of its mills is 350,000 feet a day. Two million dollars is the estimated price paid for 200,000 acres of timberwood, chiefly virgin forest containing yellow poplar, cherry oak, maple, birch, ash and many other valuable woods.

The land lies in a mountainous region, situated between tributaries of the Green Kanawha, which empties into the Ohio, about 30 miles from Pittsburgh. It is one of the largest and most valuable bodies of hardwood timber remaining in the Appalachian region. The timber products which grow on the trees are from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and are taken to their summits with rich forests.

North of this tract but drained by the same stream lies another holding 120,000 acres, recently sold to a pulp company. This is covered with spruce and hemlock, with many patches of hardwoods. Development of the property, it is said, will begin in the immediate future. The total area of land under the same roofed areas, gate more than 700 square miles of primeval forest about 500,000 acres into marketable products.

The stripping of the forest cover from the slopes and ridges of the talus will be watched with interest by those who study the effect of the soil on streams. The rainfall over the region is very heavy—more than four feet annually, on the six feet deep in the clefts, making it difficult to do usual work. This is an occasional occurrence. Fire is sure to follow the usual methods of lumbering and unless this region is more fortunate than most lumbered parts of the Appalachians, it is probable that part of the Appalachian plateau, which is the headwaters of the mountains will be laid bare down to the soil and rocks. The rain fall and melted snow which are now retarded by the forests will then pour down the cleared slopes and cause disastrous floods in the lower streams and low water will follow.

West Virginia is one of the States which has taken no measures to protect its valleys from "feeds by preserving the forests and streams. Its woods are being cut and burned more rapidly, perhaps, than those of any other state and this in face of the fact that it is by nature a forest State with soils and situations suited to almost all kinds of trees. The people estimate its forests and have loads of immense value. A little protection against fire, the laying of small trees to form the future forest and provision for the use of means of fire prevention would mean all the difference between wasted hillsides and well stocked forests ripe for the ax a few years would bring handsome return from the investment.

The conservation of West Virginia's natural resources has not as yet begun. The destruction of 500 miles of forest will be complete in a few years and after that West Virginia will feel the blighting effects of it. Other States will suffer in a relative degree and perhaps seriously.

No blame attaches to the owners of this timber. It is their property to do with as they like. They want to make all the money out of it they can. They are not philanthropists.

But it is the duty of government to take action and the action should be immediate and effective. The situation is one that demands liberal appropriations and energetic work. Some of the millions being spent for less important and less worthy objects might with propriety be applied here.

The Federal and State governments should separately or jointly own the lands about the headwaters of the streams and should leave them in sufficient forest growth to properly preserve the water supply. Failure to take such action must eventually result in injury that will make the country barren waste and desolate unfit for habitation for man and fit only for the lowest orders of animal creation.

**SAWDUST  
IN THE STREAMS**

It is generally conceded that one great agency of fish life destruction is the sawdust freely dumped into our streams by mills set upon their banks yet there seems to be no specific law forbidding the practice. The Act of May 8, 1876, provides

That all persons engaged in any of the manufacturing interests of this State accustomed to the washing of iron and brass, copper or zinc, or to the tanning of hides by a process in which vitriol is used shall prepare a tank or other suitable receptacle into which the culm or coal dust, the oil, tar, resin and the like may be thrown or the water therefrom may be collected so that the sediment therefrom so far as is practicable may be thereby prevented from passing into or upon any of the streams, ponds or lakes of the Commonwealth, and a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, in addition to liability for all damages he or they may have done to any individual owner or lessee on such waters.

The provisions of this law are being violated daily in this section of Pennsylvania on the water's into which this waste matter is being discharged. Mining methods generally have advanced in a wonderful degree in the

sense that they are no longer used to stock them, there is no incentive to the enforcement of the law.

In Maryland the putting of sawdust into the streams has long been prohibited by law and it is really no hard ship upon lumbermen to dispose of it by burning. They should be compelled to do so by law in the State of Pennsylvania. The Forest Service suggests another and more profitable manner of disposal. In a recent bulletin it says:

Sawdust is one of the puzzling wastes in lumbering operations. The waste is serious too for the lumber companies by the sale of the boards obtained in cutting thin stuff one fourth of the log or even more may be lost.

Lumbermen turn sawdust into pulp for paper mill bats usually are unsuccessful on account of mechanical difficulties in handling. In several European countries however a new way has been found of turning sawdust into pulp.

Letters to turn sawdust into pulp for paper mill bats usually are unsuccessful on account of mechanical difficulties in handling. In several

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## PETER RUTSEK, MISSING BANKER, TELLS OF LOSSES AND REASON FOR DEPARTURE.

Writes Letter to Courier Explaining in Detail His Business Career Here and Why He Left Connellsville.

Although not disclosing his whereabouts a letter has been received by the Courier from Peter Rutsek and in his communication he tells of his miserable lot and relates the story of his failure from the beginning to the end explaining many things that have heretofore been merely conjecture.

He does not excuse himself in many instances but contends vigorously that he did all in his power to make his depositories safe but the moment stringency drove him to the wall. He gives as his reason for not returning to Connellsville the fact that he believes his life would be in danger at the hands of some of the foreign residents. Stating that he at least owes his wife and family, he is going to remain away and start life anew.

In closing his communication the banker advises waiting before his property is sold that it may bring a better price. He is of the opinion that if this is done that he may be enough to meet his indebtedness to his creditors.

He does not reveal where he is but undoubtedly he is in the United States and the report that he is in Hungary is therefore exploded. The letter of Mr. Rutsek telling in detail the cause of his losses and the reason for his departure follows:

I am sure you will be kind enough to give space to my lengthy letter. I am a simple man and I have no time to write a short one. I have written a letter to my wife and son to let them know what is going on. I am sending a copy of the letter to you.

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## BROWNSVILLE BURGESS IS FINED ON ASSAULT AND BATTERY CHARGE.

**Doctor James Magee Charged With Being Complicated With the Breckinridge-English Elopement Last Week.**

### CHARGED WITH SLAPPING SISTER

**Burgess Denies Charge and is Sustained by Witnesses That He Did Not Strike Girl, but Others Declare He Did.**

UNIONTOWN, July 31.—Dr James Magee, Burgess of Brownsburg was held for court yesterday afternoon by Justice D. M. Blair, on charge of assault and battery, preferred by Miss Josephine English daughter of Dr H. J. English and sister of Mrs Clarke Breckinridge the 16 year old bride who caused such a commotion in the Brownsburg district by eloping.

It is out of the wedding that the difficulty grew. Miss English testified that while endeavoring to persuade her sister to accompany her home after the return from the elopement Dr Magee pushed her from the station and slapped her face with his open hand, causing her face to swell. John Reed a Brownsburg contractor swore that he saw Dr Magee hit Miss Engleish. The third witness, Dr Hyatt of Uniontown who was visiting at Brownsburg also testified that he saw Dr Magee strike the blow. He got a little mixed up in his testimony but held strongly to the opinion that it was the defendant that hit Miss Engleish.

In his own behalf Dr Magee testified saving that the boy had gone to the train to see young Breckinridge home in a wagon and that he went to the train to take the bride home in an automobile. He related the incidents about the auto while Miss English endeavored to get her sister away and swore that it was the young bride who first pulled her sister's hair and then struck her on the cheek. He testified that she was bright enough not to allow her testimony to be shaken in that manner. The husband was sworn and corroborated his wife's story. He testified positively that Dr Magee had not struck Miss Engleish at all.

The defense asked that the case be dismissed as its further trial could only endanger bitterness and ramble strife, but Attorney A. E. Jones on cross examination tried to impress her with the recklessness of an attack but she was bright enough not to allow her testimony to be shaken in that manner. The husband was sworn and corroborated his wife's story. He testified positively that Dr Magee had not struck Miss Engleish at all.

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### BLOODHOUNDS FAIL TO LOCATE TRAIL

Dogs Trying to Find Trace of Robbers of Fairchance House Are Unsuccessful

FAIRCHANCE July 31.—Up until noon today the bloodhounds brought here by J. E. Lewis and W. E. Harris of Fairchance W Va the same bounds that trailed Mrs Coley from her home in Fairchance have been unable to strike the trail of the burglar who entered the house of J. B. Wilson a prominent merchant of this place.

Mr Wilson and his family went upon a visit taking the house over Wednesday night and when they arrived home yesterday they found it had been ransacked. Everything in the house was turned inside out and a number of valuable and a large amount of cash stolen. Mr Wilson now believes that some one in the store ahead of him making the plans for the trip with his wife and forced an entrance while they were away from home. The bounds will be continued at work all this afternoon in the hope that a trail will be taken up.

### MASONTOWN MAN IS STRANGELY MISSING.

Carl McKinzie Believed to Be Victim of Feud Play—No Trace Can Be Found.

MASONTOWN July 31.—Carl R. McKinzie left his home here Wednesdays morning at 5 o'clock since which time nothing has been heard of him, and it is believed that he has met with foul play. When he left here he took with him \$25 with which to pay a number of small bills. He makes the trip to Uniontown about once a month and usually returns home within a few hours.

His wife has made inquiries at places he usually visits but can find no trace of him. The State police have been notified and are working upon the case. The missing man was a cousin of Arthur Trimmer a well known West Penn conductor.

Subscribe for the Weekly Courier only \$1.00 a year in advance.

### STILL FINDING GUSHERS

Thirteen Wells Now Operating in Delmont Gas Field

GREENSBURG Pa Aug 1.—With the bringing in of a gusher on the Gibson Farm yes morning four new wells in the Delmont gas field have been brought in this week making a total of 13 in operation.

The other wells are on the Dies Hut on in Gunn farms and if have proved good ones but the Gibson well has the biggest pressure estimated at 500 pounds. The Peoples Gas Company owns the new Dies well he Carnegie Company the Hutton well and the Philadelphia Company the Gibson and Gunn wells.

### MT. PLEASANT BANK AFFAIRS ARE AIRED.

Preliminary Hearing Before U. S. Commissioner Held Yesterday.

### MEN HELD IN \$10,000 BAIL

William Duffy Killed by Electric Car Which He Did Not Hear at Leisenring

Eight year old William Duffy son of Michael Duffy of Leisenring Sunday afternoon walked down the school house steps and directly in front of a West Penn car resulting in his death about two hours later at the Coroner's Star hospital.

The accident occurred about 4 o'clock as Mortorman C. L. Hurley was moving along the road side of road at a rapid clip. He saw the boy running near the track when some distance from him but was of the impression that he heard and saw the car. After he had been run down it developed that the lad was a girl and had strong to the opinion that it was the defendant that hit Miss Engleish.

Charles E. Mullin and E. H. Steinman Arraigned in District Court at Pittsburgh in Connection With Failure of Farmers and Merchants Bank

Charles E. Mullin and E. H. Steinman charged with embezzlement or bank funds are in connection with the failure of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Mt Pleasant were given a preliminary hearing in Pittsburgh Saturday morning.

After the first trial was established that Steinman made no account of the funds which he failed to turn over to the court on his papers. Atton. J. D. M. Horowitz and Unit. Cor. S. Comstock V. T. F. Bell. Both were held under bail for 6 months term of United States court of trial. The amount of the bail was \$10,000 and the conditions of the court were fully advised.

The first witness sworn was H. H. Miller of Chicago president director of the Farmers & Merchants Bank by the Comptroller of the Currency.

It is that his men failed to have us do the job at hand and the Comptroller of the Currency

complaint although the checking accounts were in the name of the Farmers & Merchants Bank.

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**Close Range  
View of** **TAFT** *And  
The Taft  
Family*

**His "Pussonal Magnitude," His Unfailing Good Nature, His Democratic Qualities, His Industry and Devotion to Duty and His Remarkable Record as Statesman-Traveler—Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's Tribute—A Laugh For Earth's Sad Places**

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

(Copyright 1908 by Robertus Love)

**P**ERSONAL popularity counts for much in this world. Particularly does it bear weight in politics. No unpopular man ever was elected to office still there are degrees of popularity, and there are men who possess the quality of likeableness far above the average of their fellows. William H. Taft is one of these. Personal magnetism is his chief characteristic. He is essentially a world citizen having been born in the United States but having been nearly everywhere. He is associated with kings and commoners with princes and peasants in various countries. It is estimated by a careful statistician that in his official capacity since his appointment as chairman of the Philippine commission he has traveled approximately 150,000 miles or half a dozen times around the earth. It seems next to impossible for him to undertake a journey halfway around the world as it is for the average person to make a hundred mile trip. And Mr. Taft always works hard right up to the last minute. When he was about to start on the journey to the Philippines which became famous as the matchmaking trip he caused the president's daughter and other young ladies to come to him in droves. He was exceedingly busy. He had much work to do in his office in the Department. A messenger notified him that it was but twenty minutes to train time. All night, cheerfully responded Taft continuing at work.

One minute later the messenger announced the flight of time.

"All right," said Taft.

When there were but ten minutes to spare a second messenger rushed in and tried to hurry up the chief person connected with the journey.

"Train leaves in ten minutes," Mr. Secretary still working at his desk.

About eleven minutes later the first messenger walked in and remarked,

"All right, I'll be there."

The home life of the Tafts is described as ideal. Mrs. Taft is a mother and her husband is a father. He likes men and he likes all sorts of men except those that are dishonest or disloyal.

He was the most popular governor the Filipinos have ever had. This was not wholly because he was absolutely just, was loyal to their interests urged the earliest possible substitution of civil law for military law and offered an invincible opposition to all schemes of exploiting the islands for the benefit of unscrupulous American pioneers. He was the personal friend of the Filipinos, he believed in them defended them, befriended them, trusted them and danced with them. This last fact I am inclined to think went as far as

any man for a that."

Those who know Mr. Taft either intimately or casually testify to his unfailing good nature, his spirit of comradeship. He is a man who likes a joke and upon occasion can crack one himself. The Taft smile is famous because of its reproduction in newspaper and magazine pictures. The Taft laugh cannot be reproduced thus, but a recent call at the war department said after hearing the big cabinet officer laugh a great deal voices laugh—the Taft laugh in fine—which ought to be put on a phonograph record and sent to all those sad places on this earth where folks never smile.

But Mr. Taft can be stern when sternness is required. He knows how to enforce discipline in the army or out of it. When Taft was placed in charge of the Panama canal work as secretary of war he received a delegation of steam shovel engineers who were threatening to strike for more pay. The spokesman said,

"We'll strike right now if you don't agree to give us this raise."

"Do I understand you rightly gentlemen?" inquired the secretary. Do you mean to say that you want that raise before I have decided that if you don't get it you'll strike?"

"Yes, that's right," replied the other with a swagger.

Then gentlemen said the secretary will you kindly step over to the table and write out your demands.

The men didn't want to resign. They reconsidered. The upshot was that they went back to work. Taft investigated their claims and after due consideration determined not to grant them the increase until such time as all other classes of labor employed on

trance prizes when he entered the university. He has chosen the law as his profession. The other child is Charles, a boy of ten who now dreams of West Point.

"I am old fashioned enough," says Mrs. Taft, "to believe that woman is the complement of man and that what is most feminine about him is most attractive to man and therefore of the greatest utility to the world. It does not seem to me that a college course makes a girl unfit for domestic duties."



MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT

or masculine in her tastes. All women are not called on to preside over a home or rear children, but I think that all broad-minded women consider that this is the loftiest type of womanhood.

Mrs. Taft says she never has had time for leisure or quiet excepting when she has been very busy. She delights in traveling and in studying foreign tongues. During her residence in Manila she studied Spanish very diligently and also some of the local dialects. As Mrs. Taft has been inspired by her husband in most of his foreign travels she likes him as an exceptionally experienced traveler. She is still a young woman, being less than forty years old, and is the most youthful looking lady in the exhibit circle. Until the age of 18 Mrs. James R. Griswold she was in fact the youngest.

The home life of the Tafts is described as ideal. Mrs. Taft is a mother and her husband is a father. He likes men and he likes all sorts of men except those that are dishonest or disloyal.

He was the most popular governor the Filipinos have ever had. This was not wholly because he was absolutely just, was loyal to their interests urged the earliest possible substitution of civil law for military law and offered an invincible opposition to all schemes of exploiting the islands for the benefit of unscrupulous American pioneers. He was the personal friend of the Filipinos, he believed in them defended them, befriended them, trusted them and danced with them. This last fact I am inclined to think went as far as

any man for a that."

In reality, however, the secretaries

are not at all bad. They are

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## PLANS OF GOULD FAIL; WABASH MAY NOT BUILD HERE.

**Long Expected Line May Be Abandoned By Move.**

**ROUTE WAS MAPPED OUT.**

Road Through This Section Regarded As Important Link in Transcontinental System the Pet Project of George Gould.

After years spent in surveying and mapping out a line over the almost insurmountable Alleghenies, it begins to look like the Wabash railroad will never operate between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, a fond hope that was cherished several years ago when Connellsville was the headquarters of the Wabash surveying parties.

That the Wabash engineers succeeded in mapping out a route between Pittsburgh and Cumberland and Wheeling and Cumberland is a foregone conclusion, but the money with which to carry on the project seems to be lacking.

The ambitious plans of George J. Gould for the formation of a transcontinental system, one of the most important links being that between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, was smashed when E. H. Harriman, Gould and Jacob H. Schiff held a conference in New York yesterday in an endeavor to figure out the future of the Gould properties.

At the close of the conference it became known that a tentative plan had been arranged with a syndicate to provide the Wabash railroad with funds to meet the \$5,000,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie bonds, which fall due next Saturday and are guaranteed by the Wabash.

But the deal is understood according to railroad men to be that Gould will be able to maintain the independence of all his systems west of St. Louis, even if he is unable to carry out his plans, which have not so materially affected this territory.

The Wabash company about a year ago took up options on nearly all of the right of way in Somerset county, indicating that they had secured a route through the mountains, a plan which engineers said years ago was impracticable and impossible. Many engineers contend that the Baltimore & Ohio with its Sand Patch tunnel controlled the passes through the mountains, but the Wabash engineers contended that they had a shorter and better grade, and that in addition to this it would also tap the lower end of the Georges Creek region. But it is probable that it will be many years now before the Wabash line is ever constructed, and the probabilities are that the line will never be built, although it has already cost thousands of dollars and a spike has never been driven.

This indicates the financial stringency of the whole great railroad problem over which George J. Gould dreamed for years. Although Mr. Gould will not talk it at last becomes apparent that the Harriman interests become dominant in the Gould roads east of the Mississippi. And that means that the Wabash will not build its trans-continental line with its ocean to ocean connections, and that the surveys made by the men working between Connellsville, Cumberland and Wheeling will not be utilized by that company and so long as Harriman remains in the saddle there will be no competitor with the B. & O.

The Western Maryland lines have already been constructed and are in operation to Cumberland, but it was expected that the big feeder would be the Pittsburgh district as a shorter route had been secured over the Alleghenies. The development of Southern Fayette and Greene counties was also in the project. It meant a great eastern competitive outlet for this territory.

## ALUMINUM COMPANY ELECTS OFFICERS.

Men to Manage New Industry Named at Meeting of Directors Last Night.

At a meeting of the directors of the Aluminum Company of Pennsylvania held Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce, officers of the organization were elected as follows: President, J. A. DeWitt; Vice President, J. D. Madigan; Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Armstrong.

With the forming of this company two companies pertaining to aluminum will be located in this community, the Aluminum Company of Pennsylvania and the Wilder Metal & Manufacturing Company. The former company will extract the aluminum from the clay, while the latter company is an aluminum coating company. The names should not be confused, as the products of the two plants are widely different. The Aluminum Company of Pennsylvania are now at work on their new plant at Breakneck. The plant of the Wilder Company is located in South Connellsville.

### MISS NELLIE SARVER DEAD.

Well Known Berlin Young Woman Succumbs to Diabetes.

BERLIN, July 31.—Miss Nellie Matilda Sarver, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sarver, died at the home of her parents in the East End Monday afternoon, aged 18 years. Her death was caused by diabetes, from which she suffered for many years. She was, however, able to be on her feet until Saturday evening, when she took her bed, remaining there until her death.

Funeral services were conducted in Trinity Reformed church at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, being conducted by the Rev. W. C. Sykes. Interment in Odd Fellows cemetery.

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